

RUSSIAN TRADE NOTE CAUSES SCEPTICISM

U. S. Officials Believe Plan
Will Require Bargaining
With Lenine.

TO ASK MORE DETAILS

Reported Demand for Armis-
tice Is Not Surprising to
Washington.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The text of the Russian Central Council's note to the representatives of the Russian Central Councils Union for a reciprocal exchange of goods, which has now reached the State Department in official form, has failed to satisfy this Government as to the feasibility of the plan. In fact, with the text before officials here, there was even greater scepticism than ever that the plan could be put into execution without some bargaining with Lenine that would amount to quasi-recognition of his Government.

What the text of the note fails to clear up at all is the method by which the Allies expect to prevent the goods sent into Russia to the cooperatives from immediately being taken possession of by Lenine in the name of the Soviet republic as soon as they have reached these organizations and a large part of the supplies being then utilized for the equipment of the Red army, which to-day is threatening the Poles and making rapid headway in the east. While no official confirmation has come to the State Department of the announcement by the Lenine Government, picked up by radio, that it would not authorize such an exchange without an armistice, it would not surprise officials here if this should be Lenine's position and in this is seen a further stumbling block to the working out of a plan which plainly is entirely of British origin.

After a further study of the text of the note to-day another communication was sent to Paris asking for more details regarding the points mentioned. It was admitted that should Lenine be disposed, he could easily prevent any carrying out of the plan until the Allies had accorded him some kind of recognition. This is what the announcement picked up by wireless would indicate was his object. On the other hand, it is felt here that if the Allies who were parties to this note accord the Lenine Government even the slightest kind of recognition in any arrangement for the exchange of goods with Russia, Lenine can hardly avoid to hold out and prevent the Russian people from getting their needed supplies without peril to himself.

It therefore seems to resolve itself into a question now of how far Great Britain, the moving spirit of this plan, will go in the recognition of the head of Soviet Russia. That the Allies can do business with the Russian cooperatives without meeting this issue seems to be impossible. Should the Lenine announcement prove to be official no doubt there will be an exchange of notes regarding the next step to be taken, in which this Government may be consulted, though it is still a matter of great surprise that this note, just made public in Paris, was drawn up before the views of the United States had even been ascertained.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The question of trading with Russia in the view of officials of the State Department will have to be taken up through direct negotiations by the various Governments interested.

Representatives of the American business concerns who assembled here last week to urge granting of licenses for trade with Soviet Russia, wrote Secretary Lansing to-day asking for a definite policy by the Government toward proposals of American manufacturers to open trading relations with Russia.

Calling the attention of Secretary Lansing to the report that commercial representatives of other nations were from information and advice at hand in that country at the present time, preparing and closing contracts and securing valuable concessions from the Russian Government, the American representatives inquired.

Manufacturers, known as the American Commercial Association, had been refused export licenses for shipments to Russia. Announcement was made that the association had decided to send a delegation to Russia to conduct trade negotiations.

On the Great Northern are the entire personnel of Companies C to H inclusive of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, exclusive of sick, consisting of thirty-four officers and 1,234 enlisted men, including Col. E. H. Sillman. Others on the Great Northern are the regiment's

machine gun company, consisting of ninety-two enlisted men and seven staff officers. With this detachment of these ships it is estimated that there are now left to be brought home from Siberia about 4,000 men of all arms of the service. It will be well into March before all of them sail.

FINNS ARE INVADING
RUSSIAN PROVINCE
With Reindeer Transport,
March Toward Petchenga.

ARCHANGEL, Jan. 27.—A North Russian Government communication issued to-day says:

"A force of 2,000 Finns, with machine guns and a long train of horse and reindeer transport, has concentrated on the Russian frontier, the main body of which, ordered to advance in the direction of Petchenga, already has crossed the frontier. The inhabitants of the border villages are fleeing, panic-stricken, for refuge in Norway. It is feared that it is the intention of the Finns to loot the treasure of the Petchenga monastery."

The Petchenga region is in northern Finland, where the river of the same name flows into the Arctic Ocean a short distance east of the Tromsø district of Norway.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Gen. Denikin and his staff have taken refuge on board a British vessel at Constantinople, according to a Zurich despatch to the Echo de Paris.

CZECHS CLASH WITH
REDS NEAR IRKUTSK
Revolutionaries Let Amer-
icans Go Unmolested.

By the Associated Press.
PERKIN, Jan. 26.—Nikolai-Ussuriisk (in the Ussuri River region of Siberia) is reported in advices from Harbin to have been captured by insurrectionary forces with little opposition. The Americans in Nikolai-Ussuriisk, the advices state, were not molested by the revolutionaries and are leaving as rapidly as possible.

West of Irkutsk the Czechs are reported hemmed in on both sides by Red forces and clashes are occurring daily. Czech headquarters is declared to view with alarm the social revolutionary regime in Irkutsk, which is hostile to the Czechs and other foreigners. One Czech officer is said to have been killed in Irkutsk.

Admiral Koldich, former head of the All Russian Government, is reported to have been taken to Irkutsk.

By the Associated Press.
PERKIN, Jan. 26.—Advices from Harbin state that the revolutionary forces at Nijni-Udinsk, 360 miles northwest of Irkutsk, have been defeated by Siberian troops and the Soviet Government drives out the revolutionaries. The revolutionaries were chiefly local mutineers.

PEASANTS DEFEATED
IN HUNGARY ELECTION
Christian Party Gets Major-
ity in National Assembly.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 27.—The results of the Hungarian elections for the National Assembly show a majority for the National Christian party over the Peasant party. Among the candidates elected without opposition are Count Apponyi, Count Andrássy, former Foreign Minister; Karl Huszar, the Premier; and Count Teleky of the Hungarian peasant delegation.

The withdrawal of the Socialists left the voting to the Christian Bloc and the small Farmers party. The entire absence of votes from the Socialists and non-participation in the campaign is explained by the difficulties and hardships of housekeeping.

SOVIET FOES OBJECT
TO OPENING RUSSIA
Defence Society Protests, to
Lansing Against Let Down.

Sharp censure of the appeal now being made by certain American business interests for the opening of trade with Soviet Russia was expressed in a telegram sent yesterday by the American Defence Society to Secretary of State Lansing. It was announced last night that the society had formally resolution pledged all its resources to combat the efforts of the American Commercial Association to obtain the Government's consent in the matter of letting down the bars on Russian trade.

The telegram urged Secretary Lansing to resist the pressure being brought to bear upon him, arguing that to concede to the request of these business interests "would mean physical, moral and vital aid to the enemies of civilization." It stated further that "if we are a nation of dollar chasers willing to sacrifice honor and the safety of the world for the sake of profitable trade with the Bolshevik or Soviet Russia then the so-called American Commercial Association to promote Russian Trade should be allowed without protest to continue its sordid campaign."

Emerson P. Jennings, who is named in the telegram as the chairman of the temporary executive committee of the association, is president of the High Machine Company of Leighton, Pa.

GERMANY SENDS NEW
PLEA IN WAR TRIALS
Asks Allies Not to Insist on
Surrender of Accused.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The German Government has sent a note to Paris trying once more to induce the Allies to postpone execution of Article 225 of the peace treaty dealing with the surrender of persons accused of acts in violation of the laws and customs of war.

The note affirms that the execution of Article 225 would inflict a cruel and political and economic troubles, which would have a serious effect on the production of the nation, particularly in the case of the miners. The German Government again proposes that the trial of such persons be held in Germany, with the participation of allied representatives.

The Hungarian delegation has asked for an extension of time—until Feb. 12—for delivery of its observations on the allied peace conditions.

PEKIN DELAYS TOKIO REPLY.
Kiao-Chau Question Awaits Re-
turn of Lou Tseng-shiang.

By the Associated Press.
PEKIN, Thursday, Jan. 22.—China's reply to the proposal of the Japanese Government to open negotiations for the return of Kiao-Chau has been deferred pending the arrival in Peking from Paris of Foreign Minister Lou Tseng-shiang, Yukichi Otsu, the Japanese Minister, presented the proposal on January 19. It is understood it suggests a Chinese-Japanese commission to discuss the issues involved.

The Foreign Office reports the receipt of numerous telegrams from the provinces opposing any discussion and favoring the submission of the question to the League of Nations.

FRANCE TO ASK U. S.
TO LIFT COAL BAN
Shortage Most Acute Since
Armistice, With Output 40
Per Cent. Under Normal.

CHANCE FOR BIG MARKET
Fate of Millerand Ministry
May Depend Upon Outcome
of Fuel Situation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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PARIS, Jan. 27.—The shortage of coal facing France is more serious than at any other time since the armistice, according to a report published by the special commission which has been investigating the coal situation. Despite all efforts made by the Government to increase output the coal production of France is 40 per cent. below normal and the present transportation facilities for supplying coal to Paris and other great industrial centres are on the verge of exhaustion.

This is the first problem in a long series of difficult questions that it is safe to assume that on the outcome of the coal situation rather than on any political controversy will depend the fate of the Millerand Ministry.

The coal situation here is interesting from the American viewpoint, for it is chiefly to America that the French are looking for a solution of the problem. It is highly probable that an effort will be made soon by the French Government to obtain from Washington special permission to import American coal, the Garfield deal against exportation being the sole obstacle to the renewal of coal shipments to France and not the high exchange value of the dollar, as is generally supposed.

War Halted Shipments.
Negotiations were begun in 1917 between the French chambers of commerce and the Shipping Board for the use of American shipping to transport coal to the port of Marseilles, but these negotiations were suspended at the outbreak of the war. It is expected now, however, that they will be renewed. An intensive study is being made by leading French industrial experts of the specific characteristics and qualities of the products of the various American coal basins in order to determine upon a rational utilization scheme.

These negotiations have reported already that Virginia coal, particularly from the Pocahontas and New River basins, offers the best prospect both from the viewpoint of quantity and price. The Maryland and Pennsylvania coals, which are shipped from Philadelphia and Baltimore, are sought especially for their coke and gas making properties, and in these properties they have few equals in Europe.

Plan for the shipment of coal from these regions to the south of France are being prepared and will be ready to be put into execution as soon as a governmental arrangement for the export of coal can be concluded. The French shipping men assert that American ships can expect a better return cargo by touching at French Mediterranean ports than anywhere else in Europe.

Return Cargoes at Marseilles.
The French African colonial possessions offer unlimited resources in tropical fruits, barks, vegetables, nuts, ochres, cork, etc., which is pointed out, and the coal can be loaded in the American importers there and other facilities that the French hope to attract coal bearing tonnage to the ports.

Adrien Audaud, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles and now a member of the Chamber of Deputies, expresses the hope that Americans will be able to replace the Germans in furnishing coal for the great southern port. Not only replacing the Germans, the British, but also to step in where the British formerly occupied an important place. Great Britain, which needs all her fuel production for her home industries and for provisioning her enormous fleet, no longer will be in a position to furnish France with the pre-war supply. It is my sincere hope that America will take her place."

ALVAREZ ATTACKS
SPANISH POLICIES
Critiques Failure to Make
Strikers Go Back to Work.

MADRID, Jan. 26 (delayed).—Melquíades Alvarez, leader of the Reformist party, speaking on the social situation in Spain and the recent incidents at Barcelona, made attacks on all the parties. He criticised the Government for dissolving the Syndicalist organizations. What was needed, he said, was "a non-dictatorial Government which would govern the country with justice."

Senor Besteiro, Socialist, declared that the Ministry of the Interior was persecuting the workers' organizations in taking no action against the patrons' organizations, which, by declaring lockouts, were really responsible for the present situation. The lockouts, he said, were not yet over, the Government's promise that work would be resumed to-day not having been carried out.

The Minister of the Interior retorted that the Socialists were responsible for the lockouts, and that the workers had induced the workmen not to return to work.

Although the lockouts at Barcelona and in this city have been declared at an end, the industrial troubles of Spain continue, the large majority of workmen refusing to resume their posts, asserting there has been no improvement in the conditions of labor. Civil guards and troops were held in readiness in Barcelona. Few men returned to work in the factories, but a large number resumed at the docks.

CZECH TAX ON FORTUNES.
As High as 30 Per Cent. to Be
Levied if Plan Is Adopted.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Taxation of all fortunes in excess of 10,000 crowns is contemplated by the Czech-Slovak Cabinet, according to advices from Prague. The bill has been drawn up imposing a graduated tax on such fortunes of from 1 to 30 per cent. A further tax would be levied on increments in value of securities, ranging from 5 to 40 per cent. These taxes would be collected semi-annually.

Representatives of foreign countries will be exempted, and funds destined for scientific, charitable or educational purposes will not be taxed.

U. S. Refrigerator Ship Floated.
RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 27.—The American Shipping Board's refrigerator steamer Polar Sea, which went ashore on the northeast coast of Brazil on January 6, was towed to Pernambuco, where repairs will be effected. The Polar Sea was bound from Santos for England with a cargo of frozen meat.

ADOPTS WASHINGTON
LABOR CONVENTIONS
International Body Also Ac-
cepts Recommendations.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Albert Thomas, the French labor leader, was elected unanimously director-general of the international labor organization at to-day's session of the governing body. The organization adopted the six conventions and six recommendations voted by the Washington conference in November. They were referred to the Secretary of the League of Nations, who will transmit them to the various Governments for ratification.

Exception was taken by representatives of the employers of Sweden and Switzerland to the strict application of the eight hour law to small trades and businesses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The draft conventions adopted by the International Labor Conference at its first meeting here last November were:

An eight hour day and forty-eight hour week; establishment of government employment agencies and the abolition of private agencies; prohibiting night work for women except in undertakings where only members of the family are employed; prohibiting the admission of children under twelve years of age to industrial work; prohibiting young persons, male or female, from working at nights and the indemnification of wage earning mothers at the time of childbirth. The conventions will become effective in those countries ratifying them by July 1, 1921.

The recommendations for proposed legislation provided for unemployment remedies; reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers; prevention of anthrax; protection of women and children against poisoning; government health services and the application of the Berne Convention of 1906 prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

WARNINGS OF UNREST
IN UPPER SILESIA
Correspondent Fears Trouble
in Plebiscite Area.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—A special despatch to the Foerische Zeitung from Katowice, Silesia, in the plebiscite area, predicts that the Entente will find the situation in Upper Silesia less simple to overcome than the present official bulletins might lead them to assume. The miners in that region, says the correspondent, including the Poles, constitute an element difficult to control.

Criminal acts also are increasing, the correspondent asserts. He declares that since the first German troop contingent left the lawless element has been liberally abetted by Polish insurgents, who recently crossed the frontier in large numbers.

FLENSBURG, Schleswig, Jan. 26 (delayed).—The text of the treaty which concerns the provisioning of plebiscite areas, concluded between the International Committee and the German Government, shows that the Germans must keep the Schleswig territory supplied with coal, sugar and cement. In return the communities where the plebiscite is to be held are to deliver a certain quantity of cattle every week to Germany.

WARSHIPS AT KIEL
RUST IN IDLENESS
Allied Naval Commission
Leaves for Berlin.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Reuter correspondent with the International Naval Commission at Kiel says that the commission inspected the dockyards there yesterday and left Monday for Berlin. There was virtually no activity around the harbor during the stay of the commission.

All types of German warships were moored in the harbor. Only two cruisers and four destroyers were in commission. A 22,000-ton battleship, half completed and untouched during the last fourteen months, and other giant vessels, their armor plates removed and engines and funnels rust eaten, were also to be seen.

The whole scene in the dockyard and yards, the writer, gave a somewhat vivid idea of the complete submission and defeat of the German navy. The spirit of the German seamen, however, was not in the slightest broken. They sang patriotic songs on the arrival and departure of the Commission.

TYPHUS EPIDEMIC
THREATENS EUROPE
Scourge Is Spreading at
Alarming Rate.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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PARIS, Jan. 27.—Europe is believed to be on the eve of one of the most terrible epidemics of typhus in its history. Reports received in Paris in the last few days show an alarming spread of the scourge throughout eastern and central Europe, Poland, Rumania and the Ukraine appear to be suffering particularly.

Appeals for help are pouring in from the large European centres, where the absence of adequate medical organization is resulting in an average of 10,000 deaths daily. The Swedish Red Cross has mobilized a small army of doctors and nurses and is sending them to Warsaw, where there are more than 5,000 cases a day. The American Typhus Commission, comprising 750 officers and 5,000 men, which began its work in Poland last summer, has been somewhat reduced by deaths from typhus among its members. Eastern Silesia and Slovakia report the rapid increase of the plague. In Teschen people drop in the streets.

An urgent appeal is being addressed to the International Red Cross in Geneva for the organization of a worldwide army to fight the plague before it progresses further. A diplomatic league of medical appliances and supplies, 100 say nothing of hospital accommodations, is the saddest feature of the situation. Some of the large hospitals in Warsaw have a few bottles of carbolic acid, while hundreds of quarts are needed.

WESTPHALIA MINERS
OPPOSE 6 HOUR DAY
Leaders of 100,000 Workers
Would Wait Better Eco-
nomic Conditions.

MORE PAY AS COMPROMISE
Men Urged Not to Interrupt
Nation's Activities by De-
creased Output.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—A conference held in Gelsenkirchen, Westphalia, of the delegates of the Christian Miners Union, which has a membership of 100,000 workers, adopted a resolution opposing at present the introduction of a six hour working shift in view of the prevailing economic conditions.

The resolution endorsed the principle of a shorter working day and demanded that the Government and the mine owners should strive to have it introduced as soon as possible. Meanwhile, the resolution said, miners should be paid extra for working their present hours.

At the same time the resolution called upon the miners to avoid possible interruption in the nation's economic activities through decreased output.

Representatives of the Ministry of Labor and of the Coal Miners Union met at Ochem to discuss the six hour work day issue. The Government's representative urged the miners to desist from their attempts to force such a concession at this time in view of the industrial situation and the delivery of coal to the Entente required under the terms of the peace treaty. He declared that the Government approved the plan for the shortening of the working day and the improvement in the working and living conditions of the miners.

The representative general of the commission of German labor unions supported the Government's attitude and said that the Government was anxious to see the Government and the miners and mine owners was appointed to confer on the situation in the course of the next few days.

Through the closing of the Berlin railway repair shops 7,000 workers are temporarily without employment. The plants probably will be idle until the middle of February, when, it is hoped, a new wage agreement will have been decided on, based on the piece work or premium system.

WIRELESS SIGNALS
FROM OTHER PLANETS
British Royal Astronomer and
Marconi Think It Possible.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Discussing the mysterious signals described by Signor Marconi as having been received in the form of interruptions of the Marconi wireless instruments, Sir Frank W. Dyson, astronomer royal, to-day advised that in his opinion it was possible to get waves from other planets. He was not prepared to go further at the present time and left it to greater wireless experts than himself to describe the effects of such waves.

"We occasionally get very queer sounds and indications, which might come from somewhere outside the earth," said Signor Marconi. "We have had them both in England and America, both day and night. The Morse signal letters occur with much greater frequency than in our ordinary signals. We picked up anything that we do not know. They are not what operators call atmospheric, and we have nothing to guide us at present as to how they are caused. These sounds in wireless signals are a special wave length, very much greater than the wave length ordinarily used. Sometimes there may be a long wait before we hear anything, or we may hear these sounds in twenty minutes or half an hour. They occur when we are using a wave length of approximately 100 kilometers, which is three or four times the length of the ordinary wave."

SLEET INTERRUPTS WIRELESS.
Plant at Annapolis Is Out of Com-
mission.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 27.—The Government wireless plant on the Severn River across from the Naval Academy has been put practically out of commission since the latter part of last week, owing to the heavy sleet storms which burdened the antennas on the four towers.

To relieve the situation a forty foot captive balloon, being sent to Annapolis from Cape May, and an aviator will come from Washington to-morrow. From the balloon he will scrape the ice off the wires.

PARIS TAXIS QUIT WORK.
Accuse Large Concerns of Trying
to Freeze Out Small Ones.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The taxicab drivers quit work at 4 o'clock last night, greatly inconveniencing theatregoers, especially as it was a wet night. The drivers held a meeting, at which it was proposed to double fares, which they accused the large companies of taking advantage of the present conditions to eliminate the small owners and cooperative companies.

Workers in the slaughter houses also have decided to call a strike.

WOMEN PEPPER THROWERS FINED.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 25.—Fourteen wives of steel strikers charged with having thrown red pepper into the eyes of workmen and deputies November 4, pleaded guilty to-day and were fined \$50 and costs each.

CUMMINS RAIL BILL
ATTACKED BY SISSON
Guaranty Trust Company Of-
ficial Urges Need of Good
Earning Power.

OBJECTS TO 6 P. C. LIMIT
He Asserts Roads Must Have
More Friends and Fewer
Exploiters.

Discussing the pending railroad legislation and the Congress deadlock before the Traffic Club of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria last night Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, said the real issue involved is clear and simple and should be so recognized by Congress.

"The vital question is not what the railroads are entitled to but what the public is entitled to," he said. "The answer itself is self-evident. The public is entitled to and must have adequate, economical transportation service. The continued prosperity of the country is contingent upon the public obtaining that kind of service and as soon as possible. The railroads must be allowed to earn enough to provide it. And in order to provide that service the railroads will be compelled not only to equip themselves sufficiently but also to expand their own facilities."

Mr. Sisson's topic was "The Public Stake in the Railroad Problem." He doubted if the roads could be saved from insolvency if their ability to attract new capital were to be impaired by a limitation of their earning power to 6 per cent., as proposed by the Cummins bill. "Adequate transportation cannot be obtained without credit; credit cannot be secured without fair earning power; earning power cannot be sufficient without fair rates and just regulation," he said.

"From every standpoint we revert to the question of rates, and as the determination of that question lies in the hands of the public through its duly authorized representatives the correct solution of the problem should depend only upon the public understanding of it. The chief danger of the situation is that the public through its failure to understand and appreciate the importance of the problem may permit a solution in whole or in part opposed to the general welfare to be worked out under the pressure of selfish interests."

"Our railroads should be taken out of the field of exploitation into that of sound economics. They present a business problem to a business people and should be accorded a solution to be worked out in the same spirit as our banking system."

"New capital can be attracted only upon the basis of adequate earnings and fair regulation assuring a return which will make railroad investments and operation attractive. Neither brains nor money nor labor can be commandeded into such service or obtained without fair compensation. The railroads must have more partners and fewer exploiters."

"A non-political banking system has met our great test. Our next great step in economic progress should be toward a non-political railroad system. Only upon such a basis can we hope to maintain our prosperity through our ability to market our products."

Heid For \$10,000 Fur Theft.
Max Singer, a furrier of 1433 Third avenue, was held yesterday in \$10,000 bail by Magistrate Simpson in Harlem court in connection with the theft of \$10,000 in raw furs from a pier at the foot of West Seventeenth street January 10. The furs were part of a \$25,000 shipment sent by Meyer Losnak from England to a forwarding agent here. Singer is charged with receiving the stolen furs.

First Supply Bill Reaches Senate.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The first of the annual appropriation bills to reach the Senate was reported favorably to-day by the Indian Affairs Committee. It was the Indian supply measure carrying \$12,740,587, a decrease of approximately \$128,000 under the total in the House bill.

Snow Hints the Court at Opening Session.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 27.—The trial of Senator Newberry and 123 of his associates in the 1918 Senatorial campaign, it is predicted to-night, will get into full swing to-morrow morning. Half a dozen defendants, who had been stalled on snowbound trains, reached the city to-night. The trains had been held for hours in snow filled cuts and arrived covered with snow and ice. Court adjourned this afternoon until tomorrow morning without having started the selection of a jury.

Ridicules Low Estimates.
"I have been very much surprised to hear from sources that ought to be well informed the very extraordinary statement that a system of universal, compulsory military training with 25 per cent. of the able bodied men excluded, would be for the first year, as follows:

Enlargement, improvement and extension of camps..... \$300,000
Assembling, transportation, equipment, maintenance, etc., one year..... 600,000
Incidental costs, training, equipment, material..... 400,000
Total..... \$1,300,000

"This sum might be reduced after the first year by \$300,000,000 used for enlargement of camps though the probability is that unanticipated costs would take it up.

"It is true that the proponents of this sort of a plan do not anticipate putting it in operation until the year 1921, but if put in operation in the spring of 1921 more than half of the cost for the first year would have to be borne out of the revenues of the year for which we are now appropriating, which was a system was to be put in operation in 1921 the work on the camps should begin at once and at least \$600,000,000 of the first year's cost of \$1,300,000,000 would have to be met out of the revenues for the fiscal year for which we are now making calculations.

Announce an Exhibition Extraordinary of
Rare and Artistic Necklaces
and Pendants
of Genuine Chinese Jade
At \$25 to \$500
One of the most beautiful exhibits of real Chinese Jade to
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in subway or street car
and note the kind of people
you find reading
The Sun.
New York's Great Morning Newspaper.